LEPROSY IN LOUISIANA.

THE STATE AGAIN TROUBLED WITH THE LEPER PROBLEM.

Though the Lease of the Present Home Will Soon Expire, No Provision Has Been Made for Its Inmates-Urgency of Action to Stamp Out the Disease-Brought to Louisiana by Evangeline's People.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 19.-The lease of the Lepers' Home of Louisiana will expire in a short time, and the State will again be brought face to face with the question of what to do with the lepers. The timidity of the State in dealing with the question is responsible In part for the continuance of the disease. Drastic measures, such as have been adopted In Hawaii and other countries where leprosy prevails, would, it is believed, have routed it com the State long ago. As it is, leprosy has Hogered in Louisiana for a century and a

The report of the Board of Control to Gov. Foster shows that Louisiana will be entirely unprepared to care for the inmates of the Indian Camp Home upon the expiration of the lease. It will be impossible to secure a renewal of the lease because of public prejudice in Iberville parish, where the home is situated, and the bitter opposition of the neighboring prosperous town of Whitecastle. The same opposition be encountered in other parishes where the State may try to establish a home for lepers. The board has frequently called the attention of the Legislature to the matter. pointing out that the State ought to purchase property for a home and not depend upon a lease: but the Legislature has always dodged the unpleasant question. Whether the failure of the State to get will result in turning the lepers loose on the community, or whether they will remain where they are until they can be removed ensewhere, cannot now be deter mined. No one is likely to venture on the place to remove them as trespossers. It is possible that they will find another home through the charity of friends, for they have received many gifts and legacies from all parts of the country, and there is an auxiliary association of women in New Orleans who look after and care for these unfortunate people.

The present home was established in 1892 when Louisiana seemed to be aroused to the importance of dealing with the problem of leprosy. It had previously been regarded as a subect to be avoided, the mere mention of which was thought to be prejudicial to the interests of the State. For more than a century since Carondelet's régime under the Spanish domination the leper question had been ignored, and it was agreed not to recognize the existence of the disease. But in 1892, owing to the unpleasant publicity that had been given the disease, through the discovery of a leper barber and a loper baker, the necessity of action was recognized by all. The Legislature provided for a home, but unfortunately appropriated only enough money to lease one, not enough to buy one, and passed an act which provided penalties for harboring lepers and required Sheriffs to deliver such unfortunates to the home when so ordered by the District Judge. The first idea was to establish the home in the outskirts of New Orleans, where better medical attendance could be provided; but the city protested so loudly that this plan was alamioned. The Board of Coatrol kept its subsequent plans secret to prevent similar protests from the parishes, and it was not until the Indian Camp plantation had been leased that the location determined on was made known.

The Lener Home is admirably stuated. It covers 200 acres of an old idantation in Derville parish, on the Mississippi, seven miles from a railroad and two miles from Whitecastie, on the opposite side of the river. The lepers are confined within a high stockade surrounding a space of 15 acres. Within the stockade are seven houses occupied by the lepers, an elevated pavilion or lookout for their amusement, and a splendid grove of live oaks. On the other side of a fence in the direction of the main plantation building is a iong raised cottage, especially constructed for the lepers dining hail, kitchen and other offices. No one is allowed inside the inner leper stockade except the doctor, the nurses and the members of of the State. For more than a century since Carondelet's régime under the Spanish

sining hall kitchen and other offices. No one is allowed his die the inner leper stockade except the doctor, the nurses and the members of the Board of Control.

The home is admirably managed in all respects, and the greatest care is taken to prevent any spread of the disease. All money handled by the lepers is soaked in bledloride of mercury solution and funigated with the strongest disinfections. The site is healthful and isolated. There is an old-time plantation mansion, an immense brick building, which is only half occupied by the Sisters of Charity, who do the nursing, and other employees, and there are accommodations on the place for five times as many lepers as are there; indeed, when the plantation was leased, it was with the idea that the act of 1802, requiring the confine-

when the plantation was leased, it was with the idea that the act of 1842, requiring the confinement of all leptes in the home, would be rigidly enforced. The home is somewhat expensive, and the Sinte is paying some \$300 a year for the support of each immate.

Unfortunately, the law of 1832 has been allowed to fail into desuctude, and there are more lopers outside the home than in it. This is due partly in the concealment of lepters, and to him unwillinguess of the Sheriffs to arrest them. The Board of Control itself has not hereicolors insisted on the compulsory confinement of lepters, preferring that they should is due partiy to the concealment of lepers, and to the unwithingness of the Sheriffs to arrest them. The Board of Control itself has not hereiofore in sisted on the compulsory confinement of lepers, preferring that they should votantarly go to the home, and should be antracted by the fact that they would be more comfortable in the institution than on the outside, where they are avoited by every one. The home is certainly confortable. The lepers are well cared for, well fed, well clothed. They suffer a great deal from cold, for when it once reaches their Lones, it seems impossible to warm them up or any fire. Otherwise they are well satisfied, and only one leper has escaped, a young man, who can off to go to the Hawaiian Islands, where he thought there were better chances for a leper to make headway than in Louisiana. One chief reason why many lepers reinselve outer the home is that it is not permanent. Lepers are timid, and their reatives want to know all about the home before pincing members of their families there; and when they had that the home is merely leased and that there will have to be a removal this year they refuse to fake advantage of the accompositions the State offers.

The Board of Control, after allowing the law as to the confinement of lepers to remain unenforced, has flushy come to the conclusion that sometaing should be done in regard to lepers whose relatives are able to care for them. These, the board declares, can be reached only through their family physicians, and it is proposed to compet the latter to report the real names and residences of alliepers within their knowledge and practice to the Board of Health or designated officials who shall decide the question of their removal to the home. As for those lepers whose necessatiles require them to mingle with the people in order to support themselves and their families, the board makes is that the real names of the lepers shall never be made known, nor shall any linguiry be conducted into their family connections. A pledge of this kind is

Camp home. The institution was estable were formed by against the mather of the criticate of which it is a wart, as well as a number of its own. On the first signature, con interior manny by personal state, and the disease was a manufacture of the contained by the first state of the louisiana board, shows that the disease was a manufacture of the contained by the first state of the conta Accept the second of the first been generally the algebra that the Louisman leprosyme from the East. It is now beyond question at it was prought in by the Acadams in 96, and rein onced by the targor Acadams magration of 170. There were a large tiber of bepers among the new grads, who expessed their scress and begged the streets, so arousing popular scattment at a loper hospital was ejected in 1785 by many the proposition of the streets, so arousing popular scattment at a loper hospital was ejected in 1785 by many the first the Charity Hospital and other backwildings, and was the richest man in e. co. my. This need in very on Metarried age, in the immediate year of Berd alcount.

presumedly living. None of the cases was imported, the patients having been born in Louisians or having acquired leprosy after removal here. Nor could any cases of heredily be found, contrary to the popular belief. When so-called family leprosy occurs it is manifested after the age of 5 or 6, and offener in adults. There were twenty-one instances of coossinguinity, many with a history of contact; fortr-five instances of parents and children afflicted, but no instance in which either parent was affected before the birth of a child, and sixty-one, instances of constant exposure to contact. In six cases both husband and wife were lepers; in twenty-seven, brothers and sisters; in twenty-sev, parents and children. One of the cases was that of a priest, an Italian, infected while ministering to the lepers of the lower Lafourche, and another that of a nurse who had waited on the leper sick.

The Board of Control in its report to Gov. Poster makes an earnest demand for energetic and vigorous action, the purchase of grounds for the lepers and the confinement of all lepers in a home. If this be done it is the opinion of all experts that the disease can be got rid of in Louisiana in a very short time; but action should be taken at once, as the lense of the present home expires this year.

GOY, ELLERBE'S PROMISES.

An Editor Springs a Secret Campaign Letter Which Shows Duplicity.

South Carolina is very much stirred over a controversy that is going on between N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, and Gov. William H. Ellerbe. The lie has been passed, and as both men are hot-tempered and plucky, a personal encounter is feared. Many of the Legislature seem deter mined on introducing a measure to impeach the Governor. The cause of the controversy dates back to last summer's campaign, when seven candidates for the office spoke in every county of the State, each telling the people why he should be elected Governor. Three of these, Ellerbe, Watson and Archer, ran on a dispensary platform; one, Featherstone, ran as a prohibitionist, and two, Schumpert and George D. Tillman, an ex-Congressman and a brother of Pitchfork Ben, announced themselves in favor of local option. Whitman, who has run for every office from County Coroner to United States Senator, also canvassed the State on his merits and a '151 model bicycle.

The election was so closely contested that for several days it was not known who would be in the second primary, but the full returns placed Ellerbe and Featherstone in the lead. The vote was very interesting in that the local option yete held the balance of power. Neither Ellerbe nor Featherstone could win without it. But the probabilities were that it would go for prohibition as against the dispensary. and the dispensary advocates were filled with dismay. Their defeat meant the breaking up of the machine with all its patropage, free liquor samples for the clan and rebates for

some one in Utopia. Mr. Gonzales had spent the summer in Cuba fighting with the insurgents and did not reach Columbia until a few days before the second primary. He announced that, having no comprehensive idea of the situation, he would be hands off" in regard to the election. Then the next day he declared for Ellerbe. Such a quick change aroused comment. Many suspected a deal of some kind, because Gonzales had always boomed local option, and Ellerbe was committed to the dispensary. Although it was well known that Ellerbe could not afford to lose the support of the machine, the State's change of attitude convinced the majority of local option men that Ellerbe was at heart one of them. To this he owed his election.

Nothing was said about liquor problems until the Governor's annual message came recommending the continuance of the Dispensary law in its essential features. Then the State published an editorial article over the signature of Mr. Gonzales, showing that a political ture of Mr. Gonzales, showing that a political trade had been made and broken. On the day of his exten from Cuba Mr. Gonzales had been appreciated by W. A. Neal and F. H. Weston, who were personal friends of Ellerbe and also local optionists. They asked Gonzales to support Ellerbe. Gonzales refused to do so unless Ellerbe would commit himself in writing to local option, which after some few hitches was done in the following letter written to Weston:

"DKAR FLANK: In reply to your inquiry will any I fully concur in your view as to the best solution of the liquor question. After minging with the people for three mouths, and thorough consideration, I have come to the

solution of the liquor question. After mingling with the recopie for three months, and
thorough consideration. I have come to the
conclusion that the Dispensary act should be
so amended as to allow each county to settle
the liquor question for itself, and have determined to make such recommendation to the
next General Assembly. Your friend,

With such a promise in his pocket and having performed his part of the compact, Gonzules was sure he had the Governor in his
rusp. His indignation knew no bounds when
the Governor refused to is held. To be tricked
was not pleasant; and the laughs and jeers of
contemporaries were added gall. Of course
such an exposure caused a sensation. That
the chief excess we had be a sensation. That
the chief excess we provide the state could be guilty
of such duplicity and trickery and could have
so little regard for his personal integrity and
regulation mortified many, while others refused to believe or to form any conilop until
they heard the other side. Ellerte refused to
be interviewed, except to say that Weston acted
in had faith, to show a private letter, and that
Gonzales had lied. Weston replied that the
letter was written in his presence and handed
to him to be used in securing votes, then to
be given to Gonzales.

Genzales clearly showed in his editorial arfield that Ellerte knew full well from two interviews that his duplicity would be exposed
should be not not up to his written promise.

The only surmise is that Senator Tillman's
visit to Columbia past previous to the annearance of the message was responsible for the
clause recommending the dispensary '11lerbe was simply caught in his own not, he
had promised dispensary in his public
specifies; he ind promised local option in a
letter, and he had Tillman, who is responsible
for the dispensary's existence, to review his
message. He chose the easiest way and buncoed the editor.

Several of the daily papers have suggested
impendment, and it is believed that impenchment could be effected, so general is the

Secret of Getting Rich Quickly by Selling

The endless chain idea has been adapted to business with surprising results. If people will only take to it, they can buy a three-dollar pair of shoes for 10 cents a twenty-dollar overcont for a quarter, and other things at equally low prices, while the dealers will shortly be able to retire with huge fortunes.

The thing works this way: Suppose you want to get a pair of \$3 shoes for 10 cents. You ask yourself if you have six friends or ac-quaintances who also wish to secure a pair of shoes for 10 cents. You go to the office of the concern and pay 70 cents for a certificate with six coupons attached. These coupons you sell, one to each of six friends for 10 cents, thus getting back 60 cents in cash of your invest-ment and leaving you only 10 cents out. Your friends have the same privilege you had of tak-ing out certificates and selling their coupons Each certificate is numbered and each coupon bears the number of the certificate of which it is a part, as well as a number of its own. On

LITTLE MENE AT SCHOOL.

EXPLORER PEARY'S ESOUTMAN TAKES KINDLY TO CIVILIZED LIFE.

A Barbarian Only a Little More Than a Year Ago, the 9-Year-Old Lad Is Now an Eager American Schoolboy-He Is Obedient, Quick and Keeps Clean. In the big schoolhouse at Mount Hope, in

the borough of the Bronx, there is in daily attendance a little boy of about it years old whose history and origin is perhaps the most interesting of any schoolboy to be found in this big city. He is known as "Mene" Wallace, the ward of Superintendent Wallace of the Museum of Natural History. Little Mone first saw the light of day, or possibly the darkness of an Arctic day, in a snow but away up in the northern peninsula of Greenland, which lies between the waters of Kane Basin and Melville Bay, within 600 miles of the North Pole. He belongs to the most northern tribe of Esquimaux. He was brought here in September 1807, by Light Pears, the Arctic explorer, with five others, three men, one woman and a little girl about Mene's age. : Among the men was Kushin, Mene's father, who died a few months after his arrival here. His mother died in Greenland about a year previous to his departure for this country.

Shortly after their arrival here the members of the band were attacked with influenza and eventually all but little Mene and one of the men died. The young man who survived returned with Peary last summer. As little Mene seemed in good health and was bereft of both parents, Superintendent Wallace took him into his own household, where he receives the care and the comforts of civilization. No boy in all the city shows a higher appreciation of those comforts than little Mene. He is rather under size for his age, of stocky build, has a copper-colored complexion, with a Mongolian caste of countenance. He has high cheek bones and massive paws and large brown eyes, which sparkle with intelligence when talking in his broken English. No little savage ever came to civilization who evinces a livelier interest in its wonders than he. He is mastering our language rapidly and can express himself so as to be understood upon almost every subject in which a boy of his age would be expected to be interseted.

Principal Lyons of the Mount Hope School

ecently said of Mene: "He is one of the most wonderful pupils I ever saw. When one stops to think, here is a bright, intelligent little fellow, who only a little over a year ago came from an uncivilized tribe of people, who inhabit the coldest and most desolate tract of country on the earth, readily adapting himself to the ways of civilization and eagerly devouring every taught him in his new sphere of life. It almost passes belief, Could you see him in school taking his piace in line and marching with the other children in perfect step, poring over his lessons or attentively listening to his teachers' explanations of the various letters and words on the chart and blackboard, you would hardly believe that a little over one short year ago he was a little walf in the great, desolate, frozen north. Until he came here helpever saw a blade of grass, never partook of a mouthful of vegetable food, never saw a tree or plant, except possibly a few stunted shrubs and some moss found in isolated places upon the rocks; never saw a demestic animal except the Esquiman dogs, never heard the song of a bird or listened to the tones of a musical instrument; hever knew of any, other clothes except furs, never had a bath, never dreamed of soap and tought life was pleasant and desirable where the days and nights are each atout three months long, and the balance of the year broken up into swift changes from daylight to darkness.

"The flerce, howling storms which swept moss found in isolated places upon the rocks:

where the days and nights are each about three months long, and the balance of the year broken we into swift changes from daylight to darkness.

The flerce, howling storms which swept over his humble show hut for days and weeks at a time had no terrors to him, and the delights of a summer day were undreamed of. The problems of a future life never entered the heads of his people and probably never would have entered his own had he remained there, for the Esquimaux, of all the record which inbabit the carth, are the least concerned about the future life, their only belief being that when life ceases they go down in the water, where there is good lishing and hunting. They have no religious ceremonies and their chief concern in this life seems to be to keep on hand plenty of blubber with, which to prolong this life.

There is no better behaved little schoolboy in New York than Mene. He has a most remarkable temperament. He is a havorite with all the purpose and momenter what occurs he seldom shows temper. He is bright and lively and enters into the fun and play of his schoolboy. One would maturally success that he would show a selfish desire to obtain and keep every plaything which came into his hands, for heretofore he has had little to please and am use him. But such is not the case. In fact, to teacher could desire a more attentive and orderly pupil than little Mene.

Little More was seen at the home of Supernet and the wallace and from Mr. and Mrs.

blower in the state of the control o

for a while concluded he liked it, and wanted more. He also tried the taste of nickles out of curioalty and decided that pickles were better than pie. He prefers to sleep up in the artic with the windows wide open, no matter how cold the weather, and seems to be in better, health for it.

Take him all in all he is a desirable little chap to have with us, kind, obedient, affectionate and possessing a natural intelligence which seems canable of cultivation up to and equal to that of any child brain of civilized parents. He is being closely observed by the scientific men and his progress is noted step by step, for he is the only Esquimmy who has ever lived so long in civilization. His progress is remarkable when one stops to think that in so short a time he has made such rapid advancement in acquiring the customs of civilized people, for but a few brief practices people, for but a few brief practices people, for but a few brief practice people and the customs of civilization different from those of any other unon the face of the earth that some of the scientific men are atmost upon the noint of classing them as amphibious animals. The autorsy held upon the remains of those who died here disclosed the curious fact that their intestines measured only about twenty-two feet in length, while the average length of the intestines of a civilized person is from of the intestines of a civilized person is from of the intestines of a civilized person is from our disclosed the curious fact that their intestines measured only about twenty-two feet in length, while the average length of the intestines of a civilized person is from our disclosed the curious fact that their intestines measured only about twenty-two feet in length, while the average length of the intestines of the present of our properties.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ

An Evolution from a Religious Dance—How it Became Fashionable in Germany.

From the Parisian, The opinion most generally conceded is that France received the waltz from Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century and among many beliefs this contains the most truth: but the justice of attributing to Germanic influence the renaissance of the waltz in France does not of necessity verify the statement that it had its origin in Germany,

Like everything else that touches humanity. where nothing is born spontaneously but every thing is the product of a series of successi evolutions, the waltz did not emanate in its present form from the brain of a dancing mas ter. Long before 1780, the time when we find I arst mentioned under this name, its gracefu curves and cadences were displayed on the village greens as well as in the golden salous of palaces; it had its alternatives of vogue and

neglect, its supporters and detractors. The waltz, like many other secular things. re find flest in the Church, where, in the midst of barbaric disorder, it serves to trace the union between ancient civilization and that of the middle ages. The sacred dance of the ra-gans is preserved to a certain point in thris-tian rites; it is transformed to a series of rev-obutions made to the sound of the tambourine St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, born about

olutions made to the sound of the tambourine St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, born about A. D. 580, was intrusted by the Council of Toledo with the revision of the lituray as it was then practiced in the homan Church, in which there was a tambourine dance. The Council decided to adopt the Isidorian lituray in all Scain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that fime. This rite, celebrated before the eighth century, when the Moors first invaded Spain, was still celebrated by the Christians in the seven churches of Toledo, which the Moors abandoned after their capture of the city, and was after that time called the Moorish rite.

This was known and employed in Provence and Italy. The tambourine in use in this relacious cance was called by St. Isidore molitie de symphonic, and evidently corresponded to the instrument which, in the ancient sacred dances, accompanied the flute, a sort of bagpipe invented two centuries B. C. And thus, as the religious dance of the middle ages is allied to the ancient sacred dance, so the waltz is an evolution of this religious dance, having passed through many changes before arriving at its present form.

In the eleventh century, when the Gregor-

passed through many changes before arriving at its present form.

In the eleventh century, when the Gregorian rite supplianted the Moorish rite, the dance disappeared from the Church. It appeared very quickly in society under the name of carole, a word derived from the Latin caroler; afterward under that of basse-dance, in which the grand prelates, kings and dignitaries did not disalan to join, composed of three parts, two very slow and one more lively.

The people—and at this time, all who were not of the clergy or royalty were the people—used the latter part, called the tourdion, which, lighter and more lively, appealed to them, and, little by little, it became changed in Italy it was first separated from the rest nder the name of romanesca, and from there passed to Provence and southern Germany, at in each of these countries it was diversi-led and developed according to the charac-

fled and developed according to the character of the people.

In Provence it soon became the gaillard, and this name indicates the character of the transformation.

Two hundred years later they danced the volte, which was, in turn, a transformation of the galiard. The measure was ternary like the latter, and might be designated technically thus: two steps, a skip, feet together, nause. The man first faced the opposite couple, then skipped on the left foot, turning the left shoulder toward them; repeating this four times, he again faced the other dancers; as for the lady, her movements were reduced to embracing as ughtly as possible the neck of her cavalier.

As can be seen at once, this dance resembled As can be seen at once, this dance resembled the waitz in three ways. It was danced in three time, it was the first dance in which a turn was made, and the first dance in which a turn was made, and the first in which the dancer embraced his partner. The latter, in fact, did not touch the ground; the cavalier held her sussended with his left arm as he executed the four movements described above.

At the court of Valois the volte was a favorite dance, especially with Catherine de Medici, while the court of Valois the volte was a favorite dance, especially with Catherine de Medici.

FATE OF MADISON JENKS. HE WAS A PAMPERED CAT AND HAD

A \$600 ANNUITY.

Sad as Was the Fate of Madison Jenks, It Was Not So Sad as That of His Guardian, Who Was Compelled to Spend a Certain Sum of Money on the Cat Until Death Came "Some of the wealthiest cats in the world live in Harlem," said the theological student, who was talking about experiences with cats. I mean exactly what I say. There are cats here which have money in the bank, which live scores of rich maiden ladies in Harlem who

make cats their favorite companions, and when they die they leave the felines logacies, and fat ones, too. Guardians are appointed for the animals, and thus they lead a life of feline case until the fires of the ninth life are extinguished. "When my friend Dalton's elgerly maiden aunt died, some time ago, she letta legac anf \$600 a year to her pet Maltese eat. Madison

Jonks, a name bestowed on the anima! in memory of a lover who died many years ago, and directed in her will that Dalton should be its guardian. As long as the cat lived he was to provide it with every care and dainty, and when it died the Stoo a year was to go to IDalton, to be used as he pleased. To make sure that Madison Jenks obtained all the care and cat luxuries she wished him to have, Dalton's aunt specified in her will a long list of things to be purchased every week, and directed that the bills should be sent regularly to the exceutor of her estate to be audited. The executor was also to visit the cat once a month to assure himself that Dalton was not neglectful. "Well. Dalton took the cat to his home in

Manhattan avenue and was highly pleased to bave direct charge of Madison Jenks and the \$600 a year, for he calculated that an annual expenditure of \$50 would cover the cat's reulrements, thus leaving \$550 a year for his own and his children's numerous needs. But when he went to the executor at the end of the first quarter to draw his first installment of the 8000 Dalton found, to his amazement and chagrin, that under the provisions of his aunt's will he had had to spend two-thirds of the money due, leaving only a beggarly \$50 for himself. He returned home chewing cloves and steeped in thought.

"Mrs. Dalton was equally amazed and chagrined and joined Dalton in his lamentations. It seemed impossible to evade the heavy expenditures for Madison Jenks. The executor, who taught in a Sunday school and was a con scientious man, insisted that every specification in Dalton's aunt's will which related to Madison Jenks should be fulfilled to the letter "'And so,' sighed Mrs. Dalton gloomily we must continue to pay \$400 out of the \$600 every year until that impudent cat dies." " Until he dies!"

"Dalton kissed her. Then he danced. He would have stood on his head, but the childred had assembled to take part in the family gloom and such an up-sending of the parental anatomy he deemed ruinous to parental au-

'Funny it never occurred to me before,' he

What never occurred to you before asked Mrs. Dalton, astonished by his actions. "That Madison Jenks has been looking mighty feeble of late and is liable to drop off almost any day,' returned Dalton, scanning the chandelier in a meditative fashion.

"Mrs. Dalton scanned the carpet patterns. She was a good woman, and her mind and heart did not bend easily to a suggestion of crime; but \$400 a year for a bloated, lazy, goodor-nothing est when the children needed-'Rough on rats wouldn't do, would it? she ventured, still eyeing the patterns.

"No, answered Dalton. That pestiferous ynx-eyed executor would insist on an autopsy, and have the courts set aside the legacy on the grounds of malfeasance in office, contributory negligence, or some other of his lega

"Disappearance is also out of the question too, I suppose?' continued Mrs. Dalton, managing to raise her eyes to the piano legs. 'Quite,' returned Dalton with decision. Madison Jenks must meet with a fatal accident. He sleeps in the hired girl's room, doesn't he?'
"'Yes, said Mrs. Dalton, wonderingly, 'but

what has that got to do with Madison Jenks's ill-health or sudden demise?" "Nothing much, Dalton replied, only this

is the hired girl's night off, I believe?" "'It is,' returned Mrs. Dalton, still perplexed. "' Very well,' continued Dalton, 'let her stay

away all night." 'She always does.' Mrs. Dalton answered. and would have questioned Dalton further, but

time being, so she went about her household "It was half-nast 10 when Mrs Dalton sniffed the air vigorously and suspiciously.

Her hair was in curl-papers and Dalton had already turned in. 'Don't you smell gas?' she inquired anx-' My dear,' retorted Dalton from his pillow.

your overactive imagination will be your un-Nevertheless, she visited the children's rooms, the parlor, the dining room, and the li-

brary before she was satisfied that it might have been a trick of her imagination or lack of

have been a trick of her imagination or lack of oliactory discrimination.

"Early the next morning she was roused from a sound soumber by a loud rap at her chamber door. The hirred girl stoed without, sobbing hysterically and trembling violently.

"Its about Madison Jenks, she gurgled wildly. 'I didn't know I went out last regist and left the gas on indeed I didn't. Mrs. Daiton; indeed and double-deed I didn't.

Mrs. Daiton followed the hired girl to the latter's room. The odor of escaping gas which saluted her nostrils nearly overpowered her, and she was forced to gasp for breath. The hired girl rushed in and threw open the whadow. Mrs. Dallon entered as soon as she deemed it safe. There on his silken pallet lay Madison Jenks, stark and stiff in the eternal sleep.

hired girl rushed in and threw open the window. Mrs. Dalton entered as soon as she deemed it safe. There on his silken pallet lay Madison Jenks, stark and stiff in the eterhal sleep.

Never mind, Katie, she said kindly to the distracted hired girl. Accidents will happen. The escaped gas will not be deducted from your wages, so don't worry.

"But Madison Jenks—what will Mr. Dalton say? so bled the hired girl.

"Of course I'm very, very serry that Madison Jenks is clead, Katie, said bailon, whea beseched by Mrs. Dalton to soothe the perturbed girl. for I loved him, as stid we all. Mr. Briefs, the executor, will probably come home with me to dinner, and then you must tell him how it happened. Here's a dollar to buy perfume for your room.

"Dalton wore a black necktie and a grave expression when he presented himself at the office of the executor that morning. You have called at a most opportune homent, began the executor as soon as Dalton antered, for I have important news for you. We have discovered anotherd will of frour aunit, which subsequents the one already probated by seven months. In this one, which I shall have recorded at one, \$300 a year is allowed for the maintenance of your lamented must be probated instrument. You are to have charge of Madison Jenks until his demise, in which event, if you clearly prove that death was due exclusively to natural causes, the lugacy is yours. But should the ent's death be due to accident or design, then the money goes to the Society for Supplying Spyglasses to Shinwresked Salbors, less es, it is set forth that I must inspect the catonese every two weeks instead of once a month, as before. Permit me to congratulate you on this addition to your income.

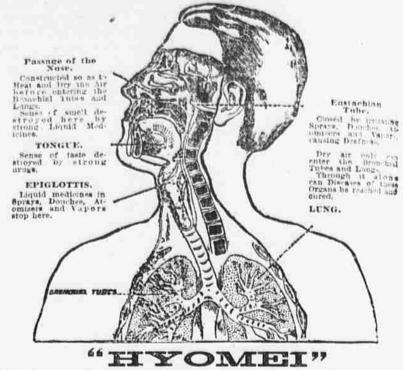
"That afternoon a man in a black necktief was souring the length and brendth of Harlem with a basket on his arms. For hours he rushed in and out of those establishments which keep small animals for she and excited any overspread his countenance. It was Madison Jenks.

"The cat must be medium-sized, very much bloated and haz

A Lesson in Physiology

EVERY ONE SHOULD LEARN.

It Shows the Only Method by Which Diseases of the Respiratory Organs Can Be Reached and Cured.



is the only germicide ever found volatile enough to impregnate every particle of air breathed, yet leaving it free from moisture, thus enabling this powerful germ-destroyer to reach every part of the air passages in the head, throat and lungs, where it at once kills the bacilli which cause Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption.

It Cures by Inhalation.

The first and only method of treating these diseases ever indersed by the "Hyomei' Trial Size, 25c. Inhaler Outfit, \$1.00. Extra Bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. "Hyomei' Dyspepsia Cun (Guaranteed), 50c. Can be obtained of your druggist, at office, or by mail, Pamphlets, consultation and advice free. Send for the story of "Hyomei,"

Free distribution of samples and demonstration for one week, commencing Jan. 10 h.

Free treatment given daily at the office of R. T. Booth Co.

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY, 205 Broadway, New York, SAUTTER'S MEDICAL HALLS, 382 Bedford Av., and Brooklyn.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., 18 West 34th St. (Astor Court Building), N. Y. City.

pose and vocations. Madison Jenks's encessor took kindly to its new environment, as well it might, for never was a feline so pampered or watched with such anxious care.

"The executor will be un Saturday," said Dalton to Mrs. Dalton one Wednesdayevening, as he returned from the office.

"Well, I hope Madison Jenks II, will be on hand," returned she. I haven't seen him all afternoon, although I am sure he is about the house.

But on Thursday the cat was still missing "But on Thursday the cat was still missing. Dalton nearly had a fit when the delinquency was reported to him at night, and a prolonged search was made. It came to maught.

"The reat is somewhere about the house, I know, insisted Mrs. Dalton. There is no possible way by which he cound run off, and I'm sure he doesn't want to after the treatment he has been getting. However, the children and I will look again in the morning. Pexceet he is hiding in the garret, for there are lots of mice up there.

"Friday night the Dalton atmosphere was

mice up there.

"Friday night the Dalton atmosphere was decidedly squally. Madison Jenks was still invisible. Saturday morning dawned, and the storm of doubt and consternat on land not abuted. Dalton sat down to breakinst with a sinking heart. But his faithful wife revived his spirits. She brought out the basket. Dalton took the hint.

"Fill try it nearly market." in took the hint.

"I'll try it again,' muttered Dalton between is elenched teeth. A shout of joy arrested im as he started away with the basket on his

him as he started away with the basket on his arm,
"Papa! Papa! called one of the children from the cellar. We've found Madison Jenks hiding in a nest behind the con!
"Dalton waited to hear no more. He kieked the basket into the street and fled repoleing to his office. He called round at the executor's place after business hours and escorted him home to view the cat and take dinner. Dinner came first, and then the executor remarked courteoutly that, as a mere matter of form, of course, he would like to inspect Madison Jenks. Dalton told one of the children to fetch the ear in.

the ent in.

Why, we can't get him up from the cellar,
Why, we can't get him up from the cellar,

"Don't disturb the latte ones. The vecutor, we can run down and look at him there he is, it you don't mind.

"Preceded by the children Dalton and the executor descended to the cellar. One of the suveniles more adventursome than the others scaled the coal pile and made for Madison Jenks's nest.

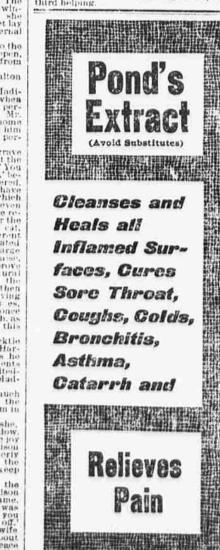
"Pull him out, Oliver," charged Dalton. There was a short sensible, a tremendous spirting, yowing and clawing, but the victorious look landed Madison Jenks all right and held the cut units view by the scraff of the neck.

Do you want these other ones, too r asked the looy.

boy on wait these boy.

Do I want what? gasped Daiton.

'Madison Jenks's kittens!' shouted the as he threw the squirming ent to the and and sesened from the nest in the coal a fadioten new ling, splittering, blind, little men, the progent of the mis-dentified Madnes, the progenitary of the mis-dentified Madnes and the progenitary of the mis-dentified madness of the mis-dentifi Daiton endeavored to subdue the inflammation of her eyes with research; "of course I hate to less the money, but dann a cal, anyway!"
"And the S 500 a year, what became of it?"
asked the others.
"You'll have to ask the Society for Supplying Spyglasses to Snipwrecked Sailors." returned the theological student, passing his cup for the third helping.



THE QUESTION OF DRIVE.

Medical Opinion on Liquor Saloons and Their Social Influence. From the Medical Record. At the present time, owing to a discussion be-

THE NEW YORK SUN has taken a vigorous jast with regard to the desirability of liquid saloons from the workingman's outlook the juestion may be said to be decidedly on the flow. The wordy tilt at arms originated from some apparently incautious phrases used by Bishop Potter in describing the said samons when speaking at the Waldorf-Astoria a few days ago. The Bishop proclaimed as his opining that to the working man the liquor saloon is a social" necessity, and went on to designate it the "poor man's club," which satisfies his "recreative instinct." These expressions brought forth a strong protest from the lips of Father who, taking upon himself the position of spokes-

man for the toiler, denounced the Bishop's assertion in no measured terms It certainly seems to us that Father Doyle's language was justified. The argument that liquor saloons are a "social necessity" to the poor man, or, indeed, to any one, is too specious to hold water. At any rate, in this country there is but little of the "poor man's class pertaining to them. Of course, the meaning Bishop Potter intended to convey by his words was that the workingman when he needed recreation had no resort answering in purpose to the rich man's club. But it next be confessed that in declaring the "liquor saleen be to the poor man what his chib is to the man, he displayed a deplorable lack of kno edge of the manner in which the venders of intoxicants manage their business. At its best the liquor saloon is but a sorry makeshift when recreation is the object, and the instruction a workingman is likely to gain in it is scarcely exhaulated to

If the liquor saloon does satisfy the we he must not look for it in the light From a consideration of the so-saloen question to that of the ab-but a step. Where, then, is the sought in order to pholish or con-which is a knowledged on all sid-

selected and extremely permetons and share been tried, but that here by any means universally successful be all egod with absolute varieties of devoted uncholders. Besides, in sublimiting measures structly to confront the season of the inhabitants are their regarded as an energial that habitual droukenness is associated in the season of the inhabitant droukenness is associated in the state of the highest of the inhabitual droukenness is associated in these days. In Notice of the last known British addingting their ter, says: "Deal with the highest layer successfully dealt with the month of the successfully dealt with the month of the successfully dealt with the month of the month of the successfully dealt with the molthest medians gifted. From memory be has fulled by the property of the molthest medians gifted. From the molthest medians gifted. From the molthest medians gifted. From the molthest medians gifted as a large crate discusse and amid minute or the highest the state of the state of

MILLER'S FANCY SHIRTS TO ORDER AND IN STOCK.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS, 1151 B'way, between 26th and 27th Sta-